

THE DOWLING BUILDING—BOSTON CITY HOSPITAL

## The Dowling Building

*By Irving J. Walker, '07.*

On November 30, 1937, the first patient was admitted to the wards of the Dowling Building of the Boston City Hospital. This event will be appreciated by those familiar with the inadequacy of the Admitting and Accident Floor, the antiquated operating room facilities, and the over-crowding of surgical wards during the past decade.

The Dowling Building is located on the northeast corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Albany Street upon the former site of the Pathological Laboratory. The work on this building started in September, 1934, and was completed in the fall of 1936. What seemed to be delay in opening the building was necessitated by the time needed to assemble equipment and personnel for this unit of 300 surgical beds.

This unit brings to completion a program of hospital expansion, which was inaugurated in 1922 during the Superintendency of the late John J. Dowling, M.D. and was completed under the present Superintendent, James W. Manary, M.D. This building program represents an expenditure of \$9,000,000 of City funds, and approximately \$1,500,000 of Public Works Administration funds. The building program included the erection of five units for the care of patients (Maternity, Surgical Ward, Medical, Pediatric, and the Surgical Operating and Ward Building) with a combined bed capacity of 1222. It also included the Administration Building, House Officers' Building, Laundry, Kitchen and Cafeteria, Pathological Building, and numerous alterations and improvements in other already existing structures. The cost of the equipment of the Dowling Building approximated \$155,000.

It is hoped that plans will soon be drawn for the new Surgical Research Building to be erected with a part of the \$1,000,000 legacy bequeathed to the Hospital in the will of the late Charles H. Tyler.

This progressive expansion, including the Dowling Building, has increased the bed capacity of the Hospital to 2070 beds. This does not include a 616-bed tuberculosis sanatorium located in Mattapan, which is operated as a separate unit, although governed by the Board of Trustees and the Superintendent of the Boston City Hospital. If the bed capacity of the latter is not included, Boston City Hospital ranks as the fifth largest hospital in the United States, exclusive of mental hospitals and veterans' hospitals. If the tuberculosis sanatorium is included, the bed capacity of 2686 ranks the Boston City Hospital as the third largest.

Large increased demands made upon the Hospital during recent years made it evident to the Board of Trustees that the existing facilities for the admission and discharge of patients, their surgical operative treatment, and ward capacity were inadequate. After careful consideration and detailed study of the problem that faced them, and with professional suggestions from members of the surgical staff, the architects, James H. Ritchie and Associates of Boston, prepared the plans and later supervised the construction.

In reality the Dowling Building, which is devoted exclusively to surgery, is a complete hospital in itself, barring the accessory utilities of power house, laundry, and kitchen. All of the surgery (except obstetrical and gynecological surgery) done in this hospital will be carried out in this 10-



story unit. Briefly, the Dowling Building contains 300 surgical beds, 20 operating rooms, and departments for the admission and discharge of all patients of the Hospital.

The six lower stories of this ten-story structure are in the form of the letter "U" with a three-story projection at the rear containing the amphitheater and offices. The main, or center, portion is rectangular in shape.

The exterior design is modernistic, of red brick with granite base and limestone trim. The framework is of steel with floor slabs of reinforced concrete. The structure is entirely fireproof.

Ample sunlight is afforded the wards and sun rooms since they are located on the arms or sides of the "U" extending in a general southerly direction.

The basement is well lighted and ventilated and contains a general issue room with an adjacent sterilizing room, laundry accumulation room, mattress sterilizing room, large storage room for patients' clothes with facilities for vermin control, engineer's room, and fireproof room for storage of X-ray films. In addition space is devoted to facilities for the manufacture of infusion solutions, such a glucose and saline. Also in the basement is an oxygen storage room, from which oxygen is piped directly to all the operating rooms, to the two and four-bed units on all floors, and to all the anaesthesia rooms. From this basement are two underground tunnels which connect with the general traffic subterranean tunnel system of the hospital.

The building has four elevators, two in each half of the building, one for service and the other for passengers.

A modern ventilating system has been installed.

The ground floor is devoted to the admitting and discharge departments for the entire hospital. Here also, incorporated as part of the admitting department, is a so-called Accident Floor or Emergency Department, with adequate entrance facilities for ambulance, private vehicles, and pedes-

trian traffic. Both the admitting and discharge departments have spacious well-appointed waiting room lobbies, finished in an artistic manner. The information desks and wood panels are in oak which, combined with the cool pale green walls, green and black tile flooring of attractive design, and modernistic lighting, produces a comfortable and restful effect. The discharge office contains a large safe where patients' valuables are kept. Adjacent to the discharge office is a large work room, where attendants will make and package all the various surgical dressings to be used on the upper wards. From this room, they will be sent downstairs, via a dumb waiter, to the general sterilizing room and thence to the issue room for dispersement. The rest of the admitting department consists of offices for the executive director, social service, settlement clerks, and admitting clerks.

The Accident Floor or Emergency Department consists of ten large and well-equipped rooms (six male and four female.) These are arranged to accommodate two patients at once in privacy. Here are also two operating rooms with an adjacent sterilizing room, for transients and emergency surgery. There are two rooms, each with two beds, designed and equipped as shock rooms where emergency cases entering in shock will be treated until they are in such condition as to be safely transferred to the wards.

There is also a large and well-equipped splint and crutch room. If necessity demands, twenty-six patients can be properly treated at one time in the Emergency Department. This floor offers students extensive opportunity for the study of cases, both medical and surgical, since all cases admitted to the Hospital enter through this Department.

The first to the fifth floors inclusive are devoted to wards. These five floors are practically identical in design. Each floor is divided into symmetrical halves by a corridor door. The south half will contain male patients, and the north half female patients. Each half has thirty beds: one

sixteen-bed unit, two four-bed units, and three two-bed units. The two and four-bed units are not considered as semi-private rooms, but are intended for use as isolation rooms for such surgical cases as may be complicated by infectious diseases, or sepsis, and for cases that develop pneumonia or cardiac complications and for sick and dying patients where privacy is so essential. Where oxygen therapy is needed, these units have oxygen piped to the bedside.

The color scheme is the same throughout the building. The walls are a pale green, and the floors in general are of linoleum. The ceilings of corridors, large wards, and amphitheatre are of a pale yellow acoustical material.

The sixteen-bed units are sub-divided into cubicles of four beds. In addition, each bed on all wards has a light green cubicle curtain, mounted on chromium plated rods. Glaring white and sharp contrasting colors have been avoided.

The wards are lighted by both direct and indirect lighting systems. Night light is provided by means of subdued lights built into the walls just above the junction of the floor and wall.

A spacious sun porch adjoins each sixteen-bed unit. In front of each passenger elevator is a large waiting room. The arrangement is such that all visitors arriving on the elevator go directly into waiting rooms where they are easily observed and can be directed by the head nurse, whose station is located nearby. Each section contains a large and well-equipped utility room, surgical dressing room, and linen rooms. Blanket warmers and bed pan warmers are provided, and centrally located on each floor is a large serving kitchen with modern equipment. Specially constructed electrically heated food trucks will convey the food from the main hospital kitchen to the serving kitchens, from which the food is again served into wards.

A two-story projection on the rear of the building houses a large amphitheatre with a seating capacity of 245. This amphitheatre is intended primarily for clin-

ics, meetings, etc., but operating room facilities and equipment are provided in case an operating clinic is desired. A projectoscope booth is located in the rear of this amphitheatre for lantern slide and motion picture use. Ceiling lights, distinctly modern in tone, and light-proof sliding curtains are electrically controlled from the rostrum. Behind the amphitheatre are three large Conference Rooms for the use of students and the teaching staffs of Harvard, Boston University, and Tufts Medical Schools. Nearby are lockers for students.

The sixth, seventh, and eighth floors are designated as operating floors. These floors contain seventeen operating rooms, a dental department, an X-ray department, and various specialty rooms and accessory rooms. The sixth floor has three aural operating rooms, office, and surgeons' dressing room, also an accessory X-ray department for use in this building, including the Roentgenologist's office, filing and film viewing rooms and special bronchoscopic and gastrointestinal rooms. A portion of the floor is devoted to the dental department with its offices, operating, waiting, and treatment rooms.

The seventh floor has six operating rooms and five anesthesia rooms, a plaster room, two surgical dressing rooms, and a consultation room.

The eighth floor also has six operating rooms, with adjacent anesthesia rooms, a special genito-urinary room, and a large central instrument room for the sterilization, storage, and issue of surgical instruments.

All the operating rooms are well equipped with operating tables of the latest design and with such other accessories as portable and stationary operating room lights, a modern humidifying system, oxygen and positive as well as negative outlets. These rooms are equipped with explosion-proof switch plates to obviate the possibility of short circuits or grounding of electrical current. Two of the operating rooms have large glass-enclosed viewing galleries, capable of accommodating one

hundred spectators. Four other operating rooms have smaller amphitheatre racks for spectators. Visitors will enter these viewing galleries by side doors, thus obviating the necessity of passing through the operating room itself. Each double operating room set-up has an inter-connecting surgeons' scrub room and a similar sterilizing room.

The top floor is devoted to a large general laboratory for the use of students and internes, a small tissue laboratory for immediate examination of sections, a large surgical dressing preparation room, sterilizing room, and a storage and issue room for surgical dressings to be used on the operating floors. A dumb waiter services the upper floors. The Internes' Office is located on this floor.

It should be understood that this building will not house all the surgical patients for the Hospital. As a matter of fact it

will probably be impossible to vacate permanently any of the buildings at present used for surgical patients. It should, however, obviate the necessity of cots, so familiar to the surgical wards of the Boston City Hospital in years gone by. It will also allow the concentration of cases of the various surgical services, which recently has been impossible.

The medical student of the early part of this century will be quite surprised, if not astounded, at the present-day opportunities for study and experience now existing at the Boston City Hospital as compared with those of years ago. The Trustees of the Hospital have realized the value of medical school affiliations with their staffs of teachers, clinicians, investigators, and students, whose correlated efforts in medical problems have over the years resulted in a rising curve of efficiency in the care of the sick of the Boston City Hospital.

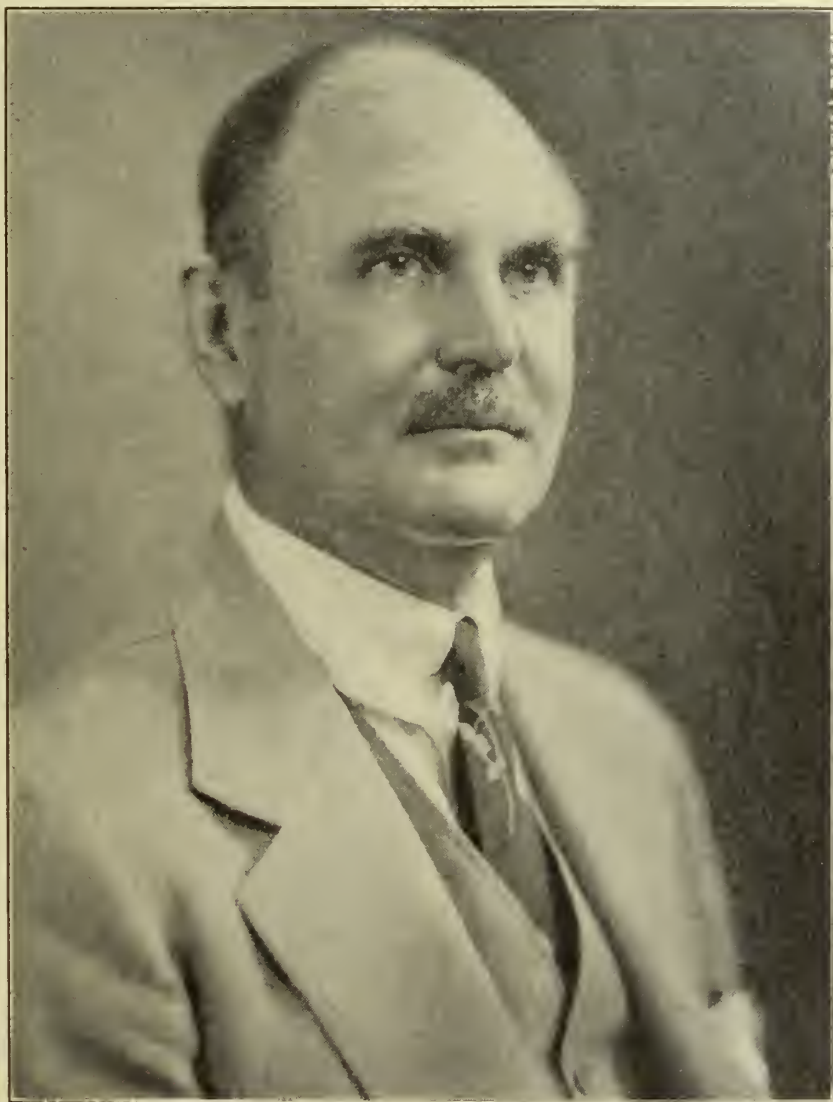
## Francis Browne Grinnell, '13

Francis Browne Grinnell, Assistant Professor of Bacteriology and Immunology at the Harvard Medical School died in England on Wednesday, November 17, 1937. By his death the Medical School lost one of its most devoted scholars and teachers. In the Department of Bacteriology he will be missed as long as any of his associates remain to remember his qualities of heart and mind.

Francis Grinnell received his secondary education at the Milton Academy from which he went to Harvard College in 1905, graduating in 1909 with the degree of B.A. He entered the Harvard Medical School in the following year and, upon graduation in 1913, became interested in preventive medicine. In consequence he joined the Department of Preventive Medicine under Professor Rosenau, first as Assistant, then as instructor. Deeply stirred by the War and the opportunities for men

of his training he offered his services, in 1915, to the American Red Cross Commission to Serbia which, under the leadership of Dr. Richard P. Strong, was sent to carry out investigations and medical relief work in the typhus epidemic then going on in the Balkans. When the Commission had made a preliminary survey, Grinnell was chosen to take charge of a sanitary district with headquarters at Ipek on the Serbian-Montenegrin border. Here under extremely difficult circumstances he organized a local sanitary service. The remoteness of his post threw him to a large extent upon his own ingenuity and initiative. During this expedition Dr. Grinnell impressed his associates with the high quality of his patience and courage and the quiet and cheerful modesty with which he faced his tasks.

During the following year he resumed his duties as instructor in the Department



*Photograph by Bachrach.*

**FRANCIS BROWNE GRINNELL**



of Preventive Medicine of the Harvard Medical School but when this country declared war Grinnell joined the British Army in which he served for two years as Captain in the Royal Army Medical Corps.

He did not return to this country until 1921 when he was appointed Bacteriologist to the Infants Hospital for a year and Assistant in Bacteriology and Pediatrics from 1922 to 1923. In 1923 he entered the Department of Bacteriology and Immunology as instructor, severing all connections with other laboratories and from that time on devoted himself entirely to research and teaching in that Department. In 1933 he was appointed assistant professor, a position which he held until 1937 when, after twenty-four years of official connection with the School, he was forced to resign by ill health.

Francis Grinnell was a man of unusual qualities which were completely appreciated only by those who worked with him most intimately. He enjoyed teaching and possessed unusual ability to gain the confidence and affections of the under-graduates with whom he spent long afternoons in the laboratory. His particular value in such work was the manner in which he was able to divest himself entirely of the formality that sometimes hampers relationship between student and teacher. In consequence, he taught largely by conversation and discussion and obtained results which were as much based on his stimulation of enthusiasm as on the elucidation of facts.

As a member of the professional group of the Department he was valuable apart from his ability as an investigator, by his critical faculty and his uncompromising integrity. He possessed, incidentally, a sense

of humor—sometimes sardonic and a little sharp—which often deflated but never wounded.

His experimental work included studies on rabies, on allergic reaction in pneumococcus and streptococcus infections and on the allergic conception of arthritis. During the last years of his laboratory career he became interested in bacterial dissociants, particularly in the typhoid-paratyphoid organisms. As a consequence of these studies he developed methods of determining comparative virulence, lack of which had long delayed progress in the immunological study of this group. This work, published by him during the last two years before his resignation, may be regarded as fundamental and as having initiated a line of investigation which is still going on and which will not be completed for some years to come. It may be said without the affectionate exaggeration customary under these circumstances, that Francis Grinnell died at a time when the work he was doing was beginning to exert considerable influence upon the general principles of human prophylaxis with bacterial vaccines. Had he been spared for a few years more, it would have given him the recognition as a distinguished investigator which he merited. He was one of the men who develop slowly, but who progress steadily in fundamentally sound growth of skill and understanding. His contributions to the effectiveness and dignity of the Harvard Medical School will long be remembered by those who worked beside him.

JOHN F. ENDERS.

LEROY D. FOTHERGILL.

J. HOWARD MUELLER.,

HANS ZINSSER.

We add the name of Hugh K. Ward in absentia.



## Morton Prince, '79

Morton Prince was born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 21, 1854, the son of Frederick O. Prince, who was at one time mayor of Boston, and Susan (Henry) Prince. He received his early education at the Winchester Primary School and the Boston Latin School. He then attended Harvard College, and while there rowed in his class crew and was a member of one of Harvard's first football teams. After his graduation from Harvard College in 1875 he entered Harvard Medical School from which he received an M.D. degree in 1879. He supplemented his medical training with an internship at the Boston City Hospital and study at Vienna and Strasburg.

It is interesting to note, in view of his later work, that in 1880 Dr. Prince took his mother, who was suffering from psycho-neurosis, to Charcot's clinic in Paris for treatment. On his return from Europe in the same year he opened an office in Boston, and within a short time was appointed to the medical department of the city. He was later made city physician, and maintained this connection for the next thirty years. In 1881 he was appointed district physician at the Boston Dispensary, and in the following year was promoted to physician for diseases of the nervous system at the same institution, a position he held for the next four years.

In 1885, which was also the year of his marriage to Fanny Lithgow Payson, he was appointed physician for the diseases of the nose and throat at the Boston City Hospital. He continued to hold this appointment until 1913. In spite of his youth, he was made United States examining surgeon for pensions from 1885 to 1888. In 1885 also, Dr. Prince published his first book, "The Nature of the Mind and Human Automatism," which boldly set forth a mechanistic conception of human life and its mental aspects.

By 1890 Dr. Prince's whole attention was turned to psycho-pathology, and by means of many original experiments and observations he became nationally known for his work in the field of abnormal psychology, so that when he visited Bernheim, the eminent French psychologist in 1893 at Nancy, he was received as a confrere. In keeping with his chosen field he taught neurology at Harvard Medical School from 1895 to 1898, and in 1902 was appointed professor of nervous diseases at Tufts College Medical School.

In recognition of his growing reputation the International Congress of Arts and Sciences invited him in 1904 to speak at the St. Louis Exhibition, and he delivered a striking address entitled, "Recent Problems in Abnormal Psychology." In answer to an increasing need, he founded in 1906 the *Journal of Abnormal Psychology* (later expanded to include Social Psychology). Not long afterward he founded the American Psychopathological Association. In 1906, as a result of eight years of experimental preparation, he published his most important work, "The Dissociation of a Personality," which introduced a new phase of abnormal psychology, and which won its author immediate renown.

Following the footsteps of his father who was secretary of the Democratic Party for many years, Dr. Prince took a keen interest in local politics. He organized the Public Franchise League in Boston, and he was also chairman of "The Committee of One Hundred" in a campaign which resulted in the securing of the present Boston city charter in 1909.

In 1910 Dr. Prince was elected President of the American Neurological Association, and in 1910 gave a course in abnormal psychology at the University of California. He also received an honorary degree of L.L. D. from Tufts College this year. By 1914 he was appointed consult-

ing physician at the Boston City Hospital, and published his book, "The Unconscious," which summed up his experimentation over a period of years. In addition to his collected writings in the volume, "Clinical and Experimental Studies in Personality," Dr. Prince contributed over one hundred articles to scientific journals, magazines and newspapers. He also collaborated in the writing of such texts as: "Nervous Disease," "American System of Electro-therapeutics," "Wood's Reference Handbook to the Medical Sciences," and "Psycho-therapeutics."

During the world war Dr. Prince was active in giving public addresses, in writing for the press, and in carrying on organized propaganda for the cause of the Allies. He acted as chairman of the Serbian Distress Fund in 1915, and later as chairman of the Reception Committee for the Serbian Mission. He wrote in 1915 two interesting pamphlets, "The Creed of Deutschtum" and "The Psychology of the Kaiser." In the following year he initiated the "Address of the Five Hundred Americans to the People of the Allied Nations." He also visited Japan this year where, acting on advice from the British Embassy, he spoke in behalf of the Allied cause. In 1917 he was appointed chairman of the Boston Reception Committee to Viscount Ishii and the Japanese Mission and host for the Japanese diplomats in Boston.

During 1918-19 Dr. Prince was commissioned by the governor of Massachusetts as manager of the Massachusetts Soldiers' and Sailors' Information Bureau in Paris. After the Armistice he attended the Paris Peace Conference as special correspondent of the Boston Herald. In recognition of his many services during the war, he received in 1919 the Cross of the Legion of Honor from France. He was also awarded the Order of Chevalier of Saint Sava, the Royal Order of the Red Cross, and the Order of the White Eagle from Serbia, and the Order of the Rising Sun from Japan.

In 1921 he was a member of the committee to receive Marshal Foch and later to welcome General Diaz. Further honors came to him in his last years when in 1924 he delivered lectures at the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh and London. In April 1925 on his 70th birthday, he received a testimonial in the form of a volume entitled "Studies in Personality," published by a group of his associates to whom he had endeared himself in America and Europe. The following year he was appointed Associate-Professor of Abnormal and Dynamic Psychology at Harvard College. From 1926 to 1928 with the assistance of Dr. Henry A. Murray, he established a laboratory and clinic in Cambridge which he considered to be his memorial.

Dr. Prince was admitted to membership in the American Neurological Association in 1888, and in 1909 was its vice-president; 1910, president; 1911, member of council; and 1924, vice-president. In 1905 he was president of the Boston Society for Psychiatry and Neurology. He was a member of the Association of American Physicians, the Society of the Medical Sciences, the American Medical Association, the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases, the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Boston Medical Library, the Boston Society for Medical Improvement and the Century Association of New York. He was also a major in the Massachusetts Home Guard. In the social clubs he was a member of the Somerset Club, the Tavern Club, the Eastern Yacht Club, the Riding Club, and the Harvard Clubs of Boston and New York.

Dr. Prince died at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston of heart disease on August 31, 1929.

A man who accomplished so much in so many fields must have been endowed with limitless energy and enthusiasm. His charm and geniality won him friends everywhere, his wit made him a favorite after-dinner speaker, and his love of boats and horses kept him active in sports as

long as he lived. He performed valuable civic service for his community through his activities in city government, he spread the knowledge of abnormal psychology by his years of teaching at Harvard College and Tufts Medical School and by his lectures in universities in this and other countries, and as an author he braved criticism by being one of the first in America to put forward a mechanistic interpretation of life and by his bold, original experiments opened the new field of multiple personality to psychologists. His activities in the world war made him a figure of international importance. The end of his life found him with his faculties unimpaired, honored by a professorship at Harvard College and with his ambitions realized by the establishment there of a clinic which was to carry on his work. Without doubt Dr. Prince was one of the most important figures that Boston has produced.

MERRILL MOORE.

#### BOOKS FOR THE LIBRARY

The Library of the Medical School is making a collection of non-scientific books for the students to borrow. This group of books represents works of fiction, biography, or poetry written by doctors or *about* doctors. As the Library Funds do not permit expenditure for material of this sort, gifts from anyone interested in this collection will be most acceptable. They may be sent to the Library, at 25 Shattuck Street, Boston, and will receive prompt acknowledgement.

#### CHRISTMAS TEA

A Christmas tea dance was given to the students on December 22 in the Common Room of Vanderbilt Hall. This was made possible by the generosity of the Aesculapian Club and the services of an orchestra under the direction of Alvin R. Sweeney, Jr., of the third year class. Cigarettes and candy

were contributed by Broadbent and Mahady.

#### ALUMNI DINNER

The Association is sponsoring a dinner for alumni during the Annual Meeting of the American Medical Association at San Francisco in June. Dr. William J. Kerr, '15 is chairman of the Committee on Arrangements. Some prominent speakers will be present. Dr. Kerr promises a celebration "in the true Western fashion, beginning with dinner at seven and followed by amusement in the pioneer and modern versions".

The exact date and place of the dinner will be announced in the April issue of the BULLETIN. It will be helpful if those who expect to attend could make reservations in advance. The charge will be as low as possible. Reservations should be made with Dr. William J. Kerr, University of California Hospital, San Francisco or the Harvard Medical Alumni Association, 25 Shattuck Street, Boston.

#### COURSES FOR GRADUATES

The following courses are offered for the spring of 1938:

March 28-May 6—General Course in Orthopaedic Surgery.

April—Anatomy and Operative Surgery of the Temporal Bone.

April 18-30—Ocular Muscles.

April and May—General Course in Internal Medicine.

May—Recent Advances in Ophthalmology.

The course in Treatment of Fractures, which was omitted in 1937, will be given for one week in October by the Fracture Clinic of the Massachusetts General Hospital. The dates and content of the course will be announced later.





THE HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL

The BULLETIN is fortunate in being given permission to reprint this recent dry point by Elizabeth O'Neill Verner. The artist was persuaded by several alumni to do this etching which is probably the only

one of the Medical School. The plate measures 13.5 x 11 inches. Graduates who desire a print may obtain one by communicating with the office of the Alumni Association. The price is \$75.00.

## ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

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Marshall K. Bartlett

*Room 111, Harvard Medical School  
 Boston, Mass.*

when needed to meet the expense of prolonged illness, which exceeds the limits of the care provided by the Hygiene Department. Also for several years the Association has given an annual dinner for all members of the graduating class.

These constitute some, although by no means all, of the activities which depend on your financial support for their continuance. To those whose generous contributions have made this work possible, may I express our sincere thanks. We hope that they may see fit to continue their support, and that many who have been unable to contribute previously may be willing to send some subscription to the Association during the present academic year.

MARSHALL K. BARTLETT, M.D.  
*Treasurer.*

## Treasurer's Appeal.

Each year the Harvard Medical Alumni Association attempts to carry out certain activities for the benefit of the Alumni and of the medical students. It is upon the voluntary contributions of its members that the Association depends for the financial support necessary to carry on these activities.

In appealing for funds it seems reasonable to give a brief resume of some of the channels into which this money is diverted, under the supervision of the Council.

The BULLETIN is published four times annually and is sent without charge to each Alumnus. By virtue of the advertising which it carries, the BULLETIN continues to be essentially self supporting. The Association also maintains a complete directory of the Harvard Medical Alumni. This has just been completely revised and brought up to date.

In addition to the regular annual meeting, a dinner is being organized this year for our Alumni, in connection with the meeting of the American Medical Association in San Francisco.

For the undergraduates a fund has been established to provide financial assistance

## NECROLOGY

'73—GEORGE WILMOT CLEMENT died at Pelham, N. H., November 28, 1937.

'73—WILLIAM HUNTER WORKMAN died at Newton, Mass., October 7, 1937.

'77—JOHN WOODFORD FARLOW died at Manchester, Mass., September 23, 1937.

'78—WALTER ANDRUS PHIPPS died at Quincy, Mass., July 14, 1937.

'80—CHARLES QUANTIC SCOBORIA is reported dead.

'84—DAVID HARROWER died at Worcester, Mass., August 7, 1937.

Ex. '86—GEORGE FREEBORN GAVIN died at South Boston, November 5, 1937.

'86—ALEXANDER BLAIR THAW died at Boston, Mass., October 5, 1937.

'89—NATHANIEL STEVENS HUNTING died at Quincy, Mass., November 21, 1937.

'92—HARVEY PARKER TOWLE died at Newton, Mass., October 7, 1937.

'93—JOHN ELIJAH LOVELAND died at Old Saybrook, Conn., September 2, 1937.

'94—CHARLES MORTON SMITH died at Boston, Mass., January 8, 1938.

'95-96—ARTHUR THEODORE RANDALL died at New York City, January 27, 1936.

'96—EDWARD AUSTIN ANDREWS died at Newton, Mass., November 8, 1937.

Not a New Year's  
Resolution, But...

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